## Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON. Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT. Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B. HORD. Of Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MILTON B. HOPKINS, Of Clinton County.

Another Republican Senator on the "Harmony of the Haces."

A few days ago we quoted from an able speech delivered by Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, in the United States Senate, an emphatic protest against the liberation or emancipation of negro slaves unless provision should at the same time be made for colonizing them in some Southern latitude by themselves. Mr. DOOLITTLE is one of those who have looked below the surface in considering the question of which he treated. Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, another Republican Senator, and the successor of Douglas, agrees very nearly with him. While the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was pending on Thursday last he argued strenuously in favor of amendments which he offered embracing the feature of furnishing aid for colonization,

Now, sir, I know that communities of free negroes are not a very desirable population anywhere. I may be mistaken in my view of this subject, but I do not believe that the races ever can live together in harmony and with mutual advantage to each other; and, hostile as every feeling and sentiment of my nature is to a sys tem of human bondage, I am by no means sure, while the races do continue together, that it is not better for them both to continue together in the relation of master and slave.

and in the course of his remarks said:

The main point of the difference between Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. BROWNING is that the latter goes a little further than the Wisconsin Senator and expresses his doubts whether "it is not not better for them (the white and the negro) to continue together in the relation of master and slave!" What have our ultra Republican brethren to say to this utterance of a Republican Senator?

Mr. Browning continues:

That we can do them (the negroes) a substantial good only by a separation of the races, I entertain no doubt. Just as long as they remain among us they are free negroes; they are nothing else; they are a poor, degraded set, and I am alraid always will be. I should like to see them making moral and intellectural progress in our midst, but I do not expect to see it. I doubt whether there ever has been from the foundation of the Government one solitary instance of an individual of the negro race being admitted to all the privileges and immunities of a free man in the United States of America. There are many negroes whose intellectual and moral worth far transcends that of the white men around them. and yet they do not take a position in society that is accorded unhesitatingly to the white man who is in no respect their equal. It is because, I apprehend, of the repugnance of the races that the Almighty has implanted in our bosoms, and the strong instincts which we cannot eradicate. When you come to propose that higher and better test of a catholic and universal philanthiopy, the admission of the negro to social equality and to family alliance, it is a test that reduces all our sympathies and all our philanthropy to dross and ashes. It is a test that none of us can bring ourselves up to. It is a sentiment too sublime for our attainment that admits them to the full brotherhood of the race, and take them into the bosom of our families. Well, sir, just as long as they are socially degraded they will be otherwise degraded. It is social equality more than political and legal equality that tends to the elevation of our race; and that we may do some little, make a beginning on this subject, I propose these amendments.

### Confiscation.

When Artaxerxes, the king, sent Ezra, the scribe, to Jerusalem, he conferred on him very great authority, and, among other powers which he directed him to exercise and enforce was one thus expressed: "And whosoever will not do the law of thy God and the law of the king, let judgment be executed speedily upon him, whether unto death or to banishment or to confiscation of goods, or to imprisonment." We do not at present remember any earlier confiscation act than this decree, but from very early times Governments have claimed and exercised the right of depriving subjects of property as a punishment for crime; and as in this quotation the punishments seem to be stated in the reverse order of their magnitude, it would seem that then, as in later periods, the confiscation of property has been the next higher grade of punishment to im prisonment, and lower than banishment or death; although it has not unfrequently been coupled with one of the other three enumerated penalties of disobedience.

There are two ways in which the law may deprive a criminal of property as a punishment for crime. The one is by fine, and the other by confiscation. We know of nothing in our own Constitution or laws which forbids the Government to impose lines on traitors or other criminals to any amount commensurate with the grade of the offense, and to authorize the levying of the fine out of his goods or lands. But Congress have seen fit thus far to permit this power to rest idle in their legislation relating to the rebellion, and are now considering a confiscation act, the design of which is to reach the property of all rebels, whether brought to trial and conviction or not.

Senator Trumbull, a gentleman of great ability and learning, and a strong defender of the Constitution, presses his bill, now before the Senate, with great determination. Substitutes have been prepared which will, in due time, we suppose, be offered, and there is no doubt that Congress will pass some act having in view the punishment of rebels by deprivation of property. It is not our purpose to discuss any of these plans at present. We presume no one objects to the propriety of using confiscation as one of the penalties of treason, but it strikes us that some of the considerations which are offered in favor of sweeping acts of this kind deserve more careful examination than they have received, and that on reflection, it will appear that some of the reasons urged in favor of the bill are not sound. If gentlemen will confine their attention strictly to the legitimate and proper object of the confiscation power, and will devise acts which shall meet that object, they will produce better results of legislation than if they seek to use a power given

for one purpose to effect another result. Confiscation of goods and lands is a punishpower granted, or existing in government, coincident with the power of government to punish offenses. This is the only true object of the

may re imburse itself for a portion of the expenses of the war. The idea is, we are persuaded, Utopian In the first place, the property owners of the South are not in arms, and the confiscation of the goods and lands of all the active rebeis in service would probably not amount to so large a sum as the twentieth part of what some imagine the available property of the rebellion. Besides this, the experience of history shows that the process of confiscation, the costs, expenses, and what may be summed up in the expressive word the "stealings," reduce vastly the receipts by Government, and absorb the greater portion of the proceeds It is hardly worth while to say that this can be avoided. We have had a year's experience in the country of shoddy and army contracts, and know tolerably well what can be done in the stealing line. Again, the mere legal process of confiscating the lands and goods of a few thoosand rebeis would occupy courts for years, and would be prolonged into a remote future. Probably no one case, involving property of any amount, would take less than to prove the owner a rebel, and the defence which

We might proceed to enumerate reasons why there is no hope that confiscation will replenish but these ought to be enough to divert the minds of Legislators from any idea of using this provision of the law as a means of raising funds for Government. It might be added to these sug-

ern purchasers to Northern merchants. bad. It may be contended that this power of the probably mortal wound of the other. confiscation includes the two objects, the punish ment of treason and the reimbursement of the offormerly to bestow the confiscated estates on loyal troops and of Lew. Wallace's engaged: subjects as the reward of loyalty. But even if it were so, the idea of punishment should be kept up | gade, Col. Ammon, 24th Ohio, commandingpermost, and this should be made so plain that the 36th Indiana, Colonel Gross; Lieutenant Colonel majesty of the law may be vindicated in the results Anderson; 24th Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel Fred. of the proposed legislation, and no man able to | C. Jones.

charge the law with a sinister design. victed traitor according to the Constitution, and Lieut Col. ----, commanding. the fitting punishment of the crime. Let us not have any disfranchising and destroying acts which commanding-41st Ohio, 6th Kentucky and 9th will attempt at one swoop to annihilate the prop- Indiana. erty rights of millions, and which will necessarily lead to endless strife, contention and discord. It is eminently important that the principle of 59th Ohio, Col. Pryffe; 13th Kentucky, Col. Hobpunishment for crime be the guiding and only son; 9th Kentucky, Col. Grider. Second brigade, principle of the confiscation act, and that the Col. William S. Smith, 13th Ohio, commanding; the right to suspend, when he shall deem it best, Lieut. Col. Maxwell; 11th Kentucky, Col. P. P.

the execution of the law. the proposed bill, nor have we raised the question sion: First brigade, Brig. Gen. Lovell H. Rousof the effect of the constitutional probibition of seau; 1st Ohio, Col. Ed. A. Parrott; 6th Indiana, bills of attainder. Our views on that subject have Col. Crittenden; 3d Kentucky (Louisville Lebeen clearly expressed heretofore, and notwith gion); battalions 15th, 16th, and 19th regulars. standing the ingenious argument of Senator Second brigade, Brig. Gen. Johnston; 32d Indi-Trumbull in favor of the constitutionality of his ana, Col. Willich; 39th Indiana, Col. Harrison; bill, we have grave doubts of it, which he has 49th Ohio, Col. Gibson. Third brigade, Colonel failed to remove. Surely a law can be made to Kirk, 34th Illinois, commanding; 34th Illinois, punish treason, of the constitutionality of which Lieut. Co. Badsworth; 29th Indiana, Lieut. Col. there can be no question. Let us have such a Drum; 30th Indiana, Col. Bass; 77th Pennsylvalaw .- New York Journal of Commerce.

Federal Taxation. Its defeat by a Republican sectional majority.

WASHINGTON, April 7. This morning Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiself-dependent people who are in the future to Leggett. control the policy of the government of the Uni-

But no sooner were they introduced and read than Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the false-teethed, wig-crowned, and club-footed abolition chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved to lay them upon the table. The nays upon this question were: Allen of Ohio, Blair of Missouri, Calvert of Maryland, Casev of Kentucky, Cox of Ohio, Cravens of Indiana, Crittenden of Kentucky, Delaplaine of New York, Dunlap of Kentucky, Grider and Harding of Kentucky, Kerrigan of New York, Knapp of Illinois, Law of Indiana, Mallory of Kentucky, Menzies of Kentucky, Noble and Nugent of Ohio, Norton and Noell of Missouri, Pendleton of Ohio, Perry of New Jersey, Porter of Indiana, Price of Missouri, Richardson of Illinois, Sheil of Oregon, Smith of New York, Steele of New York, Steele of New Jersey, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandigham of Ohio, Voorbees of Indiana. Wadsworth of Kentucky, Ward of New

York, White of Ohio, Wickliffe of Kentucky. All Democrats, or border State men, aciting with the Democracy, voted against laying upon through this narration, will scarcely fail to obthe table, and only two Republicans voted with serve that thus far I have said little or nothing them, and they were Blair of Missouri and Por- of any plan of attack or defense among our com-

look well to her interests, or they will be crushed cover. true to Western rights:

ed during the late extra session of the present day what we had lost before. Congress, is a system of injustice and oppression

with foreign nations, thereby also destroying the By seven o'clock Lew Wallace opened the ball country are but ill able to bear; and

privileged class of munufacturers and capitalists, their Monday's retreating. creating monopolies, and thereby oppressing and paralyzing one branch of industry by compelling

it to pay for the support of another; and country has a right to demand and insist upon an ing the ball at 7 o'clock, by shelling with enfilaequality of rights and privileges, and an ample ding fires a rebel battery. A few shots demonprotection against unequal and unjust burdens of strated to the rebels that their position was un-Government; therefore be it

Means of this House be instructed to report a bill rebel battery at once limbered up and got out of at as early a day as practicable of the present session, repealing the enactment aforesaid, and substituting in lieu thereof a system of tariff based upon the principle which shall produce the greatest amount of revenue to the Government, and not upon that of protection to the manufacturing open stretch to the front. As the division halted interests of the country.

ble by a partisan and sectional vote.

#### Beauregard's Generalship. The Cincinnati Commercial says of the gener-

alship of this rebel chieftain: for the energy and ability with which he concen and trebled; the head of the column was out of trated a great army at Corinth. He suddenly sight and still they came. Twenty regiments brought together there nearly all the troops in were counted passing through these woods. The the Mississippi Valley. He had the army of Polk design was plain. The rebels had abandoned the from Columbus, Van Dorn from Texas, Bragg idea of forcing their way through our left, and from Pensacola, A. Sidney Johnson from Chat- now the manifest attempt was to turn our right. must have been transported by steamers down with the artillery, the rebels opened a new and by ranfroad direct to Corinth. Nearly all the soon learned to know as "Watson's Louisiana ment of crime. The power to confiscate is a railroad rolling stock in the Southwest was col- battery," from the marks on the ammunition Every point far and near, except Island No. 10, behind. had been abandoned to make up the army for a Batteries, with a brigade of supporting infan-It is said that by this power the Government That is, undoubtedly, the way to do it. There under heavy fire, to contend against this new mate plan and soldier like purpose.

the magnitude of the victory.

"Democrat or Republican." above heading, the New York Journal of Com double, and gained the woods. The Louisiana merce remarks that the late manifestation of hos- battery was turned; Marsh's position left it subtility to the reconstruction of the Union on the ject to fire in flank and front, and then fled. The part of the leading Republican journals, forces other rebel batteries at once did the same, and upon the conservative men of the country the se- Wallace's division, up in an instant, now that a rious consideration of the question, under what master move had swept the board, pushed forparty they will arrange themselves. In con- ward. Before them were broad fallow fields, trasting the thoroughly national sentiments of then a woody little ravine, then corn fields, then the Democratic Conventions of Indiana, Con- woods. necticut, Rhode Island and Michigan, with the The left brigade was sent forward. It crossed narrow sectional course pursued by the leaders of the fallow fields, under ordinary fire, then gained the Republican party, no man who desires the the ravine, and was rushing across the corn fields, a week in the trial, the examination of witnesses restoration of peace and harmony can for a mo- when the same Louisiana steel rifled guns opened ingenious counsel would put in on his behalf. will in future give his support.

The Battle of Pittsburg.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, the corresponthe United States Treasury to any great extent, dept writing under date of April 9th, we make the following extracts:

THE BATTLE ON MONDAY. I give the line of battle agreed upon by our gestions, that to impoverish the Southerners by a forces on Monday: Right wing, Major General wholesale confiscation, would forever shut off the Lew. Wallace; left wing, Brigadier General Nelhopes of the North that it may one day collect son. Between these, beginning at the left, Brigthe debt of many millions now due from South- adier Generals T. Crittenden, A. McD. McCook Hurlburt, McClernand and Sherman. In the di-It is contrary to the policy of government to -visions of the three latter were to be included also make use of a power designed for one purpose the remains of Prentiss's and W. H. L. Wallace's and one only, to produce another effect, and be- commands-shattered, disorganized and left withing contrary to correct policy, its result would be out commanders, through the capture of one and

Buell's three divisions were not full when the battled opened on Monday morning, but the lackfended Government for its expenses caused by the ing regiments were gradually brought into the rear. treaon. We apprehend not. It was the custom To save future delay I give here a list of his

Brigadier General Nelson's division-1st bri-

Second brigade, Saunders D. Bruce, 20th Ken-What we want is an act authorizing the courts tucky, commanding-1st Kentucky, Col. Enyart; to decree a disposition of the property of a con- 2d Kentucky, Col. Sedgwick; 20th Kentucky, Third brigade, Colonel Hazen, 41st Ohio,

Brig. Gen. Tom Crittenden's division: First brigade, Gen. Boyle; 19th Ohio, Colonel Beatty; President should have, as in the pardoning power, 13th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Hawkins; 26th Kentucky. Hawkins; with Mendenhall's regular and Bart-We have not discussed the constitutionality of lett's Ohio batteries. Brig. Gen. McCook's divinia, Col. Stambaugh.

Major General Lew Wallace's division, right of army: First brigade, Colonel Morgan L. Smith A movement to Repeal the present odious Tariff- commanding-Sth Missouri, Colonel Morgan L. Smith, Lieut. Col. James Peekham commanding: 11th Indiana, Col. George F. McGinnis; 24th Indiana, Col. Alvin P. Hovey; Thurver's Missouri Battery. Second brigade, Col. Thaver (1st Neana, introduced into the House the following braska) commanding-1st Nebraska, Lieut. Col. preamble and resolution. They embody upon McCord commanding-23d Indiana, Col. Sanderthe subject of which they treat, the ideas of all son; 58th Ohio, Colonel Bausenwein; 68th Ohio, northwestern Democrats. The thoughts which Col. Steadman; Thompson's Indiana Battery. they express have already been evolved from ev- Third brigade, Col. Chas. Whittlesey (20th Ohio) ery sound, thinking head that helps to work out commanding-20th Ohio, Lieut. Col. --- comthe destiny of the great agricultural States of manding; 56th Ohio, Colonel Pete Kinney; 76th the far West. They are the exponent of that Ohio, Col. Chas. R. Woods; 78th Ohio, Colonel

The regiments of Buell's Divisions were still disembarking at the landing. Many had taken their places; the rest hurried on out as fast as they landed, and fell in, to the rear of their brigade lines, for reserves. I stood for a few moments at the landing, curious to see how these fine fellows would march out to the field where they knew reverses had crowded upon us so thickly they day before, and where many of them must lie down to sleep his last sleep ere the sun. then rising, should sink again. There was little of that vulgar vanity of valor which was so conspicuous in ail the movements of our rawer troops eight or nine months ago. There was no noisy and senseless yelling, no shouting of boasts, no calling on onlookers to "show us where the cowardly Secesh is, and we'll clean 'em out double quick." These men understood the work before them; they went to it as brave men should, determinedly, hopefully, calmly.

WANT OF SYSTEM ON OUR SIDE. The reader who is patient enough to wade ter of Indiana, whose names are in italies. It has been simply because I failed to This may be regarded as an index to the votes see any evidences of such a plan. To me it which are to be given against this infamously un- seemed on Sunday as if every Division General equal and unjust tax bill by the Democratic mem- at least-not to say, in many cases, every indibers of the House from the Northwe t. The vidual soldier-imitated the good old Israelitish vote may be taken upon the passage of the bill plan of action, by which every man did what this afternoon; if it is, I will inform you at seemed good in his own eves. There may have been an infinite amount of generalship displayed Be kind enough to call attention to these reso- in superintending our various defeats and reformlutions in such a manner as to impress their im- ations and retreats, but to me it seemed of that portance upon the tax-payers and voters of Illi- microscopic character that required the magnifynois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the other grain-grow- ing powers of a special permit for exclusive newsing States of the West. The Northwest must paper telegraphing, on Government lines, to dis-

by the selfish monopolies of New England and Sunday night, there was, as has been said, a counthe Eastern States. The Democracy alone are cil of war, but if the Major General commanding developed any plans there beyond the simple ar-WHEREAS. Justice and sound policy forbid that rangement of our line of battle, I am very certhe Federal Government should foster one branch | tain that some of the division commanders didn't of industry to the detriment of any other, or find it out. Stubborn fighting alone delayed our cherish the interests of one portion to the in- losses on Sunday; stubborn fighting alone saved jury of another portion of our common coun- us when we had reached the point beyond which came the child's "jumping off place;" and stub WHEREAS. The present system of tariff, born fighting, with such generalship as individual as enacted during the last Congress, and amend- division commanders displayed, regamed on Mon-

To those who had looked despairingly at the toward the agricultural portion of the country prospects, Sun ay evening, it seemed strange that and toward the laboring consumers generally, the rebels did not open out on us by daybreak and especially so toward the people of the North- again. Their retreat before the bomb shells of the gunboats, explained the delay. Our own di-Whereas, It is destructive of our commerce visions were put in motion almost simultaneously. revenue formerly derived from import daties, and by shelling, from the positions he had selected giving rise to the necessity of increased direct the night before, the rebel battery, of which men taxation which the agricultural portion of the tion has been made, a brisk artiflery duel, a rapid movement of infantry across a shallow ravine as WHEREAS, All the advantages and wealth of if to storm, and the rebels, enfladed and menaced the said system of tariff acreue to a favored and in front, limbered up and made the opening of

LEW. WALLACE'S MOVEMENTS.

In speaking of the opening of Monday's battle, Whereas, Every citizen and every section of I mentioned Major General Lew. Wallace's opentenable. The instant Sherman came in to pro-Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and teet his left, Wallace advanced his infantry. The of the way. The advance had withdrawn the division from Sherman, making a left half wheel to get back into the neighborhood of our line; they advanced some two hundred vards, which brought them to a little elevation with a broad on the crest of the swell, there passed before them Remember that the above were laid on the ta- a rare vision. Away to the front were woods. Through the edge of the timber, skirting the fields, the head of a rebel column appeared marching past in splendid style on the double quick. Banner after banner appeared; the "stars and bars" formed a long line, stretching parallel with Wallace's line of battle Regiment after regi-Besuregard is entitled to credit as a General, ment appeared, the line lengthened and doubled

tanooga and Decatur, and it is believed, also, Batteries were now ordered up-Thompson's some of the best troops from Virginia, and all and Thurber's -and the whole column was shelled the new levies in the Southwestern States. Van as it passed. The rebels rapidly threw their ar-Dorn's army, trusting to the desolation of the tillery into position, and a brisk cannonading becountry to check the Federal troops under Curtis, gan. After a time, while the fight still rested the Arkansas river and up to Memphis, and thence destructive battery to the right, which our men lected at Corinth in the grand rush of troops. boxes they forced it from time to leave

decisive blow at the central and vital position. try, were now moved forward over open fields. was generalship, which is comprehensive enter- assailant. The batteries opened, the sharpshootprise, in the operation; and the attack was made ers were thrown out to the front to pick off the with confidence and skill. But one thing was rebel artillerists, the brigade was ordered down wanting-the crown of success upon the consum- on its face to protect it from the flying shell and grape. For an hour and a half the contest lasted Understanding these things, we may justly es- while the body of the division was still delayed, timate the terrible danger we have escaped, and waiting for Sherman. By 10 o'clock Sherman's right, under Col. Marsh, came up. He started to move across the fields. The storm of musketry and grape was too much for him, and he In a recent able and elaborate article under the fell back in good order. Again he started on the

ment hesitate as to which of the two parties he on them. Dashing forward they reached a little ground swell, behind which they dropped like

dead men; while skirmishers were sent forward to silence the troublesome battery. The skirmishers crawled forward till they gained a little knell, not more than seventy-five yards for the battery. Of course the battery opened on them. They replied, if not so noisily, more to the purpose. In a few minutes the battery was driven off, with artillerists killed, horses shot down, and badly crippled every way. But the affair cost us a brave man-Lieut, Col. Gerber-who could not control his enthusiasm at the conduct of the skirmishers, and in his excitement incautiously exposed himself. All this while rebel regiments were pouring up to attack the audacious brigade that was supporting the skirmishers, and fresh regiments from Wallace's division came up in time to checkmate the game.

But the battery was silenced. "Forward," was the division order. Rushing across the cornfields under heavy fire, they now met the rebels face to face in the woods. The contest was quick, decisive. Close, sharp, continuous musketry for a few minutes, and the rebels fell back.

Here unfortunately, Sherman's right gave way. Wallace's flank was exposed. He instantly formed Colonel Wood's (76th Ohio) in a new line of battle, in right angles with the real one, and with orders to protect the flank. The 11th Indiana was likewise here engaged in a sharp engagement with the enemy attempting to flank, and for a time the contest waxed fierce. But Sherman soon filled the place of his broken regiments, again Wallace's division poured forward, and again the enemy gave way.

By two o'clock the division was into the woods again, and for three-quarters of a mile it advanced under a continuous storm of shot. Then another contest or two with batteries-always met with o'clock, two hours later than on the right, a general rebel retreat-then pursuit, recall, and encampment on the old grounds of Sherman's division, in the very tents from which those regi-

The camps were regained. The rebels were repulsed. Their attack had failed. We stood where we began. Rebel cavalry were within a half mile of us. The retreating columns were within striking distance. But we had regained our camps. And so ended the battle of Pittsburg. THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

I do not pretend to give more than an estimate; but I have made the estimate with some care, going to the Adjutants of different regiments that had been in as heavy fighting as any-getting statements of their losses, sure to be very nearly if not quite accurate, and approximating thus from the loss of a dozen regiments to the probable loss of all. I have ridden over the lying over the field-have noted the number in the hospitals and on the boats. As the result of it all, I do not believe our loss in killed and wounded will number over thirty-five hundred to four thousand. The question of prisoners is an

the men answering roll call indicate nothing, at Peru at 4 00 P. M., in time to make connections with The regiments are all more or less disorganized, and the soldiers scattered everywhere. Many go

THE NUMBERS ENGAGED.

The best opinions of the strength with which the rebels attacked us place their numbers at 60,000. They may have been reinforced 5,000 to 10,000 Sunday night.

Grant had scarcely 40,000 effective men on Sunday. Of these, half a dozen regiments were utterly raw; had scarcely had their guns Some were supplied with weapons on their way up. Buell passed three Divisions that took part in thea ction-Nelson's, Crittenden's and McCook's. They numbered, say 20,000—a liberal estimate. Lew. Wallace came up on Monday with say seven thousand more. That gives us, counting the Sunday men as all effective again, 67,000 on Monday, on our side, against 60,000 to 70,000 rebels. It was not numbers that gained us the day; it was fighting. All honor to our Northern

The Emancipation Message. We rejoice at the final passage of the President's resolution. That it was voted for by the radicals of the Senate, does not alter at all our opinion, often expressed, of its practical operation. On slavery the effect will be nothing while the country is engaged in this conflict; but it must necessarily bring anti slavery agitation to an end. After we have offered to buy the slaves whenever the owners are ready to sell them, and the faith of the Government is pledged to this proposal, the question of slavery is taken abso- BOWEN, STEWART & CO.'S. lutely out of the arena of discussion, until those owners choose to move in the matter; nor will the discussion of it, as a political question, be hereafter permissible.

The radicals make a merit of assenting to it, because it is all they can get. They may clasp the shadow if they will; but the substance is now out of their reach. It effectually settles also the question of slavery in the District, unless the Senate should act on that subject in direct antagonism to its present vote. This is not to be conceived of. We have no doubt the President would preserve his own consistency by vetoing the bill, should it pass; but we consider it done with. - Boston Courier.

The Election in Connecticut.

We supposed the Union movement in Connecticut, which was the exact counterpart of the coalition between the Republicans and a portion of the Democrats of this State, last autumn, would prove successful. Such is the result. The mixed ticket, composed of half Republicans and Spireas, Phloxes, Chrysanthemmums, &c. alf Democrats, being elected by six or eight thousand majority. The Democrats have polled a large vote, losing several thousand now in the army, and they are ready to meet the foe hereafter, perhaps on more equal grounds .- New York Argus.

DIED.

GUILFORD-On the 7th inst, in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, of scarlet fever, Kate, daughter of Dr. Ww. M. and

Mary Gullford, aged 4 years. For four years Katie was lent to gladden the hearts of earth. Yes, the little eyes are closed, the sweet, merry roice is hushed in death-like a lost star she has passed from our sight forever. How desolate is the home of her ness, she had won her way into many a heart, and all felt | Indianapolis, Indiana. hearts of the stricken ones are torn with anguish, may one dollar each, they remember that another little pilgrim has entered the golden gates of the New Jerusalem-another little angel mingles with the "white-robed band." Then, parents, Mourn not for the child from thy tenderness riven, Ere stain on her purity fell;

To the questioning heart, lo, an answer from Heaven! "Is it well with the child?" "It is well!" -Lebanon Courter

MED!CAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE. TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED P

organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned Would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and description. Fees contingent on success. No patsafe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of ent no pay. Send for Circular, giving terms, directions, the Old World for the past century. Although this article &c. Address very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half nov18-dly ottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furish the recipe for \$1, by the passession of which every dy can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any rug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, ousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address DR. J. C. DEVERAUX,

NOTICE.

To Whom it . May Concern.

P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

130 those who wish to honor the memory of departed worth I would say that I have just finished and set ip at my shop, No 127 East Washington street, a handsome Italian Marble Monument, which I will trade or exchange for a Lot in some convenient part of the city

CANDIDATES.

TE WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN NOUNCE the name of JAMES K. PLUMMER, as a candidate to represent Marjon county in the next Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Conven-MANY VOTERS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

DRY COODS.

CLOAKS DESIGNS IN SUMMER \* 5 5 OICES SECOND ADIE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS C. L. S. Matthews, skirmishers and sharp shooting—then, by four GENERAL COMMISSION

FORWARDING MERCHANT. ments were driven that hapless Sunday morning. Large Fire-Proof Building. NO. 124 FOURTH ST., WEST SIDE, Between Main Street and the River.

> diate sales with prompt returns guaranteed. janlis RAILROADS. PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Consignments are respectfully solicited, and im

NEW ARRANGEMENT. grounds, too-have seen the dead and wounded New Houte to Chicago via Kokomo.

32 MILES SHORTER THAN OTHER ROUTE.

1862.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 10, 1862, trains will be run as follows: A Mail Train will leave Indianapolis at 12:00 M., stop at all stations and make close connection at Kokomo with train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Rail-Reports that certain regiments only have half | road for Logansport, Valparaiso and Chicago, and arrive trains on the Toledo and Wabash Railway, going East and

Returning, the same train will leave Peru at 11:55 home with the sick; many are nurses in the hos pitals, many keep out of sight-seeing all they from Chicago, and arrive at Indianapolis at 4:15 A. M., in time to make connections for all points East, South An Express train will leave Indianapolis at 10:10 P. M. connect at Kokomo with train for Chicago, and arrive at Peru at 2:25 A. M., in time to make connection with trains going East and West on the Toledo and Wabash Rail-

Returning the same train will leave Peru at 12:00 M. after the arrival of trains on T. & W. R. W. from the East and West and make close connection at Kokomo with train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Railway from Chicago, Valparaise and Logansport, and arrive at Indianapolis at long enough to know how to handle them. 4:10 P. M., in time to connect with the evening trains for Cincinnati, Louisville and other points.

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We are well acquainted with Mr. Worthington, and cheerfully testify that we know no Agent in Washington on whom claimants can more confidently rely than on him to conduct their business with integrity, capacity and Signed by HON, JOHN D. McPHERSON, Asst. Solicitor of U. S. Court of Claims. HON. CHAS. B. CALVERT,

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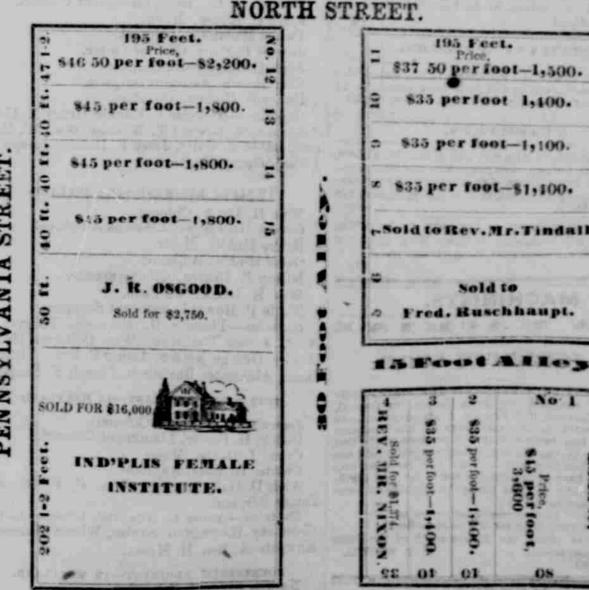
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